

The Daily Courant.

Tuesday, January 8. 1706.

London, January 8.

The Reflections on the Elector of Bavaria's Manifesto further continued.

THE Manifesto tells us, That Forreigners follow'd the Example of the Spaniards, in owning Philip V. for King of Spain. Granting they did acknowledge him, 'twas in a Sence different from that suppos'd by the Author of the Manifesto. The French King having always been powerfully arm'd even in Times of the profoundest Peace, without troubling himself what it costs his Subjects, and consequently having always been in a Condition to do Mischief to any Potentate, all Princes and States have been oblig'd to carry themselves towards him, not as they would, but with the Caution not to irritate a Monarch whose Custom has been to leave (wherever he has sent his Forces,) dreadful Marks of his Resentments. Now at the Time of King Charles the II's Death and of the Seizure of the Spanish Monarchy, the other Potentates of Europe not being prepar'd to make Opposition with Forces proportionable, those who were most expos'd dissembled their true Sentiments, and acknowledg'd Philip V, if not *de jure*, yet *de facto*, King of Spain. But we are not to judge of Mens Sentiments, by what they say in their Torments; we ought to hear them when they are absolutely at Liberty, and out of Pain and Danger; otherwise we may ground our Belief on a false Bottom. We will not say of the Potentates that are in Alliance against France, what was formerly said of the most Christian King, who upon the Conclusion of the Treaty of the Pyrenees, speaking of the Reconciliation just made with the Spaniards, turn'd it into Raillery, saying he had made that Treaty to put an End to the War and give his People some Respite; but that in fit Time he knew how to act as tho' it had never been made, or as if he were under no Obligation from it: We will only affirm, that it does not appear more unreasonable for the Allies to declare against Philip V. after acknowledging him, than for the same most Christian King to declare against King William III. upon the Death of King James; when his Promises did not restrain him from acknowledging the Prince of Wales, and thereby setting up another King of England.

'Tis needless, (continues the Manifesto,) to recite the Particulars of what pass'd in the Netherlands, from the Death of the King of Spain to the Elector's Return into his Dominions: Because perhaps it would not be much to his Credit. His declaring for the Duke of Anjou deceiv'd the Emperor and King William who had procur'd him the Government of those Provinces that he might keep them for the Arch-duke. But what he did afterwards render'd that Declaration still more prejudicial to the latter. King Charles II. designing while he was living to secure the Netherlands for the Arch-duke, garrison'd the fortified Places of those Provinces with Troops upon whose Affection and Fidelity he could depend, for opposing effectually the first Efforts which 'twas not doubted France would make on that side. As long as those Troops had the Guard of those Places, and the French had no more Footing in the Netherlands, it may be af-

firm'd, that notwithstanding the Declaration of the Cabal at Madrid, the Affair of the Succession of the Spanish Monarchy was not likely to be carried so very easily: But his Electoral Highness, who had intermeddled a little in the Negotiations that were set on Foot to prevent the War, contributed effectually to that good Design, by disbanding those Troops and sending them out of the Netherlands, where France did not like they should be. Yet they were there by the Appointment of the dead King, whose Will 'tis counted an Honour to have executed as punctually and zealously as if he had been living: So that to justify that Act of Obedience, it had been proper to cite some Article of the Will, that enjoyn'd the disbanding of those Troops, and admitting French Forces in their Rooms; otherwise we must be allow'd to believe, that very little Regard was had to that Will, and less to the Intention of King Charles in garrisoning the fortified Towns of the Netherlands with Dutch Troops.

The Manifesto says Pope Innocent XII. confirm'd King Charles in the Resolution of making the Will attributed to him, and which he himself had long before determin'd to make, notwithstanding the natural Inclination of the Princes of the House of Austria to aggrandize the Austrian Name. The natural Inclination of the Princes of the House of Austria to aggrandize their House, makes it the more improbable King Charles would divest himself of Nature, and throw off that Inclination at his Death; a Time when Mens natural Inclinations generally work most strongly upon them, and are apt to shew themselves eminently in the Wills they make. But we are told he had long before determin'd to do Violence to that natural Inclination: When did he ever shew that violent Resolution? What Declaration, what Evidence did he give in the whole Course of his Life, that he had divested himself of that natural Love for his own Family to give his Kingdom to another? Europe has had sufficient Evidence to the contrary. 'Tis known he often solicited the Emperor earnestly to send the Arch-duke Charles to Spain, there to be educated as his future Successor: 'Tis known he gave peremptory Orders to the Governours of his Provinces, to concur with the Ministers and Generals of the Emperor in all things that might facilitate his getting Possession of that Succession: 'Tis known the Emperor did not receive one Letter from that King, that did not give confirm'd Assurances in the most exprefs Terms of his sincere Intention not to choose an Heir out of his Family. And it was at his Solicitation that his Imperial Majesty sent some Years before his Death, the old Count of Harach, High-steward of his Household, to oppose with greater Force the Intrigues, which his Catholick Majesty, to his great Disturbance, saw the French Ambassador Harcourt manage at Madrid, to corrupt the Grandees of his Court, and engage them in his Master's Interest. 'Tis manifest the most Christian King depended little on the Resolution, which 'tis pretended King Charles had voluntarily taken in his Favour; since he took so much Pains, and employ'd so many Artifices to win those that had the Management of Affairs; from whom no doubt he had greater Expectations than from the King.

Pope

Pope Innocent XII, we are told, confirm'd King Charles in the Resolution of disposing of his Dominions in the Manner 'tis pretended he did. We dare assure the Author of the Manifesto, that the Information given him on that Head, is very false. Pope Innocent XII. could never confirm King Charles in a Resolution to give his Dominions to a Son of the Dauphin; because King Charles never had such an Intention, (as is evident from the Proofs already alleg'd, and from a thousand others,) and consequently never consulted him about it. The Counsel ask'd of that Pope, which Affair was so long kept a Mystery, and was but lately thought fit to be communicated to the Publick, was not ask'd in the Name of the King, but on the Part of those of the Court of Madrid who had entered into the Interest of France, and who finding that most Holy Father was in his Inclination all French, were willing to cheat themselves, and sanctify their Plot with the Approbation of the Pope, (who readily gave into every thing that was acceptable to that Crown,) that they might afterwards make Use of that Approbation to draw others into their Conspiracy. Those who have any Information of what pass'd at the Court of Rome on that Occasion, know what a Farce was acted by the Monk that was sent from Spain upon that important Negotiation; on his Arrival he pass'd for a devout Pilgrim, and at his Departure was treated as a State-Criminal, to throw Dust into the Eyes of those who might think themselves concern'd to pry into and traverse his Intrigues.

We confess we are willing to believe Innocent XII gave his Consent or Approbation to the rare Expedient that had already been concerted, to publish a Will after the Death of the King, in order to induce the People to acquiesce with a seeming Authentick Donation. But that acquiescing was never desir'd of them on the Part of the King; who if dispos'd to make a Will, had no Occasion for the Pope's Consent or Approbation; nor does the Use now made of that Approbation, add one Dram of Weight to the Scale the French would have go down, because the Succession of Spain does in no manner depend on the Dispositions of the Holy See.

The Emperor (continues the Manifesto) made no Account of the unanimous Consent of the Spaniards to submit to Philip V; nor remembered that a Dozen Tears before, he laid such a Stress on the Consent of the English to place William III. on the Throne, that without hesitating he acknowledg'd him for King of England. There is Reason to count for Nothing the Consent of the Spaniards to the Advancement of King Philip, because that Nation has not yet been in a Condition to own their true Sentiments. They would have been in such a Condition, had the French King kept his Word with them, when to gain them he promis'd to send them a King alone, who could give them no Umbrage, and whom they might mold to their own Customs. We challenge him still to leave his Grandson and the Spaniards to themselves, if he would satisfy the World that they have voluntarily submitted to the King he has given them: For otherwise, to pretend that Submission is voluntary, when the Nation is overaw'd by the French Troops that are in the Bowels of their Country; and when all the Councils of the Monarchy, far from having the least Authority, are directed by the Cabinet of Versailles; is what neither the Spaniards nor Foreigners can be perswaded of, unless they are capable of being made to believe at the same time that Windmills turn of themselves, when they see their Sails driven about by the most boisterous Winds.

But to proceed; 'tis sufficient to our purpose to say that the Emperor acknowledg'd Prince William of Orange for King of England, just as the Republick of Venice now acknowledge the Duke of Anjou for King of Spain; because having no Interest nor Pretention upon that Monarchy, 'tis in a manner in-

different to them who sit on the Throne. But to argue that the Emperor ought to acknowledge the Duke of Anjou for the lawful Possessor of a Crown, to which he himself pretends to have a better Title; is to carry his Complaisance too far: And we doubt 'tis what the French King will not be brought to without great Difficulty, when (as is to be hop'd) he shall see the Archduke plac'd on the same Throne by Force of Arms. Though in the Case of Possession gain'd by Force, the French King has indeed given scandalous Examples of his acknowledging the Possessor; Witness particularly his acknowledging Oliver Cromwell, so far as to expel King Charles of England his Cousin German out of France, to humour that Tyrant.

Falmouth, January 3. The 1st Instant came in the Globe Galley of London, John Thomas Master, laden with Wines from Fyall bound for Rotterdam; as also the Lobstar and Star, Doggers of Zurickzee with Wines and Nutts from Bourdeaux bound for Amsterdam; and the Mary Isabel of Brest from Bourdeaux, being one of the Prizes mention'd in my last to be taken by the Marlborough Privateer. The 2d the great Curteen and Queen Anne Privateers, brought in as Prize the Industry of and for Bourdeaux, laden with Sugar, Cocoa, &c. from Martineco; and the Rose-Tree and Seven-Provinces brought in the Alexis of and for Rochel with the like Cargo from Martineco likewise: these Prizes are both English built Vessels, and of about 200 Tons each: Came in also the St. Anne, another Prize taken by the Marlborough, laden with Iron from Bilboa and bound for Brest: another of her Prizes laden with Brandy is put into Mountsbay, and 4 others are expected. The Pacquet-Boat which sail'd Yesterday for Lisbon, is forced back by contrary Winds.

Harwich, January 5. Yesterday the Dolphin and Marlborough Pacquet-Boats sail'd from hence with 4 Mails for Holland; but the Wind taking them short and the Weather being foggy, oblig'd them to return hither. Last Night some Merchant Ships arriv'd here from Rotterdam bound for the River.

In Yesterday's Courant, the 54th Line of the 1st Column, for Emperor read Empire.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Tuesday, being the 8th of January, will be Reviv'd an Opera, call'd, The Island Princess: or, The Generous Portuguese.

AT the Queen's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this present Tuesday, being the 8th of January, will be presented a Play, call'd, The Spanish Fryar: or, The Double Discovery: The Part of Gomez to be perform'd by Mr. Dogget, and the Part of Elvira by Mrs. Harcourt, with several Entertainments of Dancing by Mr. Layfield, particularly, a new Italian Scaramouch. And to Morrow being Wednesday, will be presented a Comedy call'd, Love for Love, acted all by Women.

These Plays are Sold by J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and B. Lintott Next Nando's Coffee-House, Temple-Bar.

An Entertainment by Mr. CLINCH of BARNET, who imitates the Flute, Double Curtell, the Organ with 3 Voices, the Horn, Humman and Pack of Hounds, the German Doctor, the Old Woman, the Drunken Man, the Bells: All Instruments are perform'd by his natural Voice. To be seen this present Evening, at 7 a Clock at the Bear Tavern in Cornhil. Price 1 s.

Lent December 26 1705. unto John Mortis, a little Man, fair Complexion, wears a brown Wig with a brown colour'd Coat double black Buttons, a Bay Horse about 10 Years Old, 15 Hands high 4 white Feet, shorn Main and a thorough Pace, with a small Raeth, bob Tail, putting out a Spaven, which he is rid away with from Thomas Varley Baker in Micklegate York: Whoever can secure the said Man and Horse or either of them, and give Notice to Mr. Spurrett at Bedford-Court Coffee-House Covent-Garden, shall have a Guinea Reward and reasonable Charges.

This Day at Tom's Coffee House adjoining to Ludgate, continues the Sale by Auction of Bibliotheca Linguarum, being a curious Collection of Books, consisting of the most celebrated Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Dutch and English Authors. Catalogues are deliver'd Gratis by Mr. King in Westminster-Hall, Mr. Barnes in the Pall-Mall, Mr. Hodgson against Grays-Inn in Holbourn, Mr. Smith at the Roe-Buck in Fleet-Street, Mr. Wale in Paul's Church-Yard, Mr. Parkhurst in Cheapside, at the Marine, Exchange, and Powell's Coffee-House in Cornhil, and at the Place of Sale: N. B. This Night comes on the English Folio's.